

## ★ Introduction to Psychology :-

❖ What is Psychology? (Defi acc to APA)

- The Scientific study of mind and behaviour, or the mental or behavioural charac- of an individual or group. or the study of mind and behaviour in relation to a particular field of knowledge or activity.

## \* Characteristics of Science :- (m(a))

- Objectivity - One perspective for all (same) = like revolving earth.
- Verifiability - To verify a phenomena with scientific principal.
- Ethical Neutrality - Scientific laws are neutral neither extreme nor slight.  
(all community have to accept it e.g law of gravity)
- <sup>imp</sup> Systematic Exploration - To explore experiments & rules systematically (Step by step)  
(no shortcuts are applied)
- Reliability - Any research or experiment, whenever repeated (Trustworthy) gives similar results. (diff of o. can be there)



**SHOUT**  
**SHARE** IT

- Precision - A condition which is exact and accurate.
- Accuracy - A condition which is exact and correct. (@missihhi)

\* Schools of Psychology :- { Type of modes to understand psychology }  
 = Ideology of diff people.

i) Structuralism :-

- It is considered as the first school of thought in psychology.
- It was established in Germany by Wilhelm Wundt and mainly associated with Edward B. Titchener. Wundt,  
 (Student of Wundt)
- Wilhelm Wundt is the Father of Psychology, father of Structuralism & father of experimental psychology.

\* Structuralism proposes that the structure of conscious experience could be understood by analyzing the basic elements of thoughts & Sensations. (e.g. By seeing eyedrop diff thoughts arise)  
 - और elements से बना है।

- \* Keywords :- Elements of consciousness, <sup>(21st, awake)</sup> Introspection, Introduction to psychology. <sup>(written by Wundt)</sup>
- Introspection - <sup>Principles of physiological psychology</sup> A type of technique by which one can study <sup>(ongoing or recently passed)</sup> the conscious experience <sup>(mental state)</sup>.
- And its biggest demerit <sup>(cons)</sup> is that, it is subjective, so it is vanished from study. <sup>(either true or false)</sup>
- Introspection was proposed by Titchener & used by Wundt.

## ii) Functionalism :-

(@missihihi)

- Founder of this was William James.
- Acco. to functionalism, the Subject matter of psychology is to study the function of consciousness. (Purpose of cons. or behaviour)
- how our mind or consciousness works. (काम कैसे करता है और क्यों)

\* Book :- Principles of psychology (1890)

## iii) Gestalt <sup>(mind)</sup> (whole)

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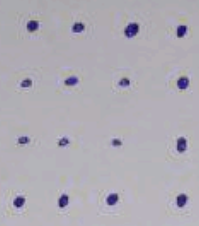
- It's a school of thought that looks at the human mind & behaviour as a whole. (complete thing)
- {पूरा देखना परंपद करता है} ना की अलग टुकड़ों में / <sup>If it's not whole, we have illusions</sup>

(@missihhi)

- Founder of Gestalt psychology were 3 psychologists
- Max Wertheimer, Kurt Koffka & Wolfgang Köhler
- Gestalt played a major role in the modern development of the study of human sensation and perception.

\* Laws of Gestalt psychology :- (proposed by Kurt Koffka)

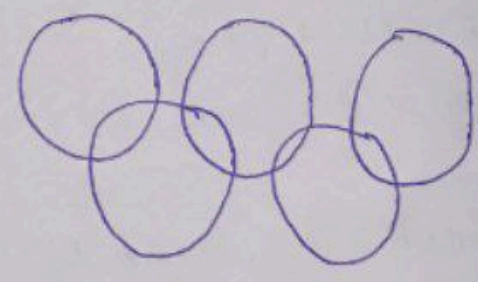
- Law of Similarity



- Brain is programmed in way, that things that look same, we group them together.

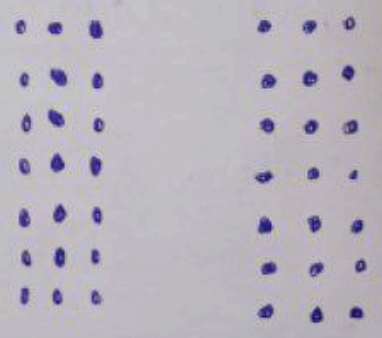
\* Law of Prägnanz <sup>(clear word)</sup> or the law of good figure :-

- When we see any ambiguous or complex figure, brain will make them appear as a simple figure that can be understood.



\* Law of Proximity :- (Distance)

- Things <sup>that</sup> are nearer together belongs to same category & are more related than the things that are at distance.



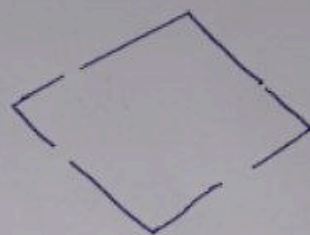
## \* Law of Continuity :- (@missihhi)

- Elements that are arranged on a line or curve are more related than the elements not on line or curve.



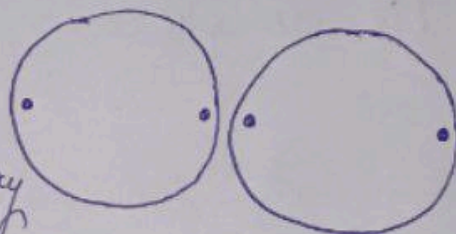
## \* Law of Closure :- (अ?)

- When you see any incomplete figure which has missing part, brain will fill that missing part & will make a complete image that can be recognized.



## \* Law of Common region :-

- Item that are within the boundary are of the same <sup>(group)</sup> region & share some common charac. & functions.



## \* Kohler's Contribution :-

- Insight learning was defined by Kohler.
- Also known as "aha moment"
- It is defined as a sudden conscious change in a person's

- 6 representation of a stimulus, situation, event or problem.
- Sudden click of Idea in mind. (We say "Yes")
  - Experiment on chimpanzee with banana in cage.
  - Name of Chimpanzee was "Sultan".
  - Sultan tried to pluck banana from rope, he jumped but failed, then tried with a stick near him but got no result, then he stood on a box near him & plucked the banana & ate it.
  - This was "Insight Learning".

### ★ Wertheimer:-

→ He discovered "Phi phenomena" (Optical Illusion)

- In that stationary objects shown in rapid succession, which cross the threshold at which they can be perceived separately. e.g. - Diwali lights.

### ★ Koffka:-

- He used principles of Gestalt psychology (6 Laws) on children & child development.